



THE

SEVENTY-FIRST

Annual Report

OF

JAMES MURRAY'S

Royal Asylum

Perth.



PERTH:

PRINTED BY J. YOUNG & SONS, 66 WATERGATE.

1898.



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Royal Charter.

James Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

Chairman.

Lord Balvaird.

Directors Ex=Officio.

His Grace the Duke of Atholl, Lord-Lieutenant of the County.

Andrew Jameson, Esq., Sheriff of the County.

John Grahame, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of the County.

John A. Dewar, Esq., Lord Provost of the City of Perth.

James Hay, Esq., Lord Dean of Guild, Perth.

James MacLeish, Esq., First Bailie, Perth.

J. Murdoch, Esq., Convener of Trades, Perth.

Wm. Japp, Esq., President of the Society of Solicitors, Alyth.

Rev. Wm. Main, Minister of Middle Parish Church, Perth.

Life Directors.

H. Macduff-Duncan, Esq. of Damside.	Andrew Coates, Esq., Pitcullen House, Perth.
David Mackinlay, Esq. of Cordon, Great Western Ter., Glasgow.	Lord Balvaird, Scone Palace.

Annual Directors.

Col. The Hon. F. J. Stuart Gray of Gray and Kinfauns.	Jas. T. Sellar, Esq., W.S., Perth.
Col. Campbell, General Prison.	T. G. Nairne, Esq. of Dunsinnan.
Geo. Gray, Esq. of Bowerswell.	William L. Watson, Esq. of Ayton.
Alex. Macduff, Esq. of Bonhard.	John Thomas, Esq., Solicitor, Perth.
Albert Butter, Esq., Union Bank, Perth.	Robert Kinloch, Esq., W. S., Perth.
R. W. R. Mackenzie, Esq., Stornoway.	

Committee of Management.

Lord Balvaird.	Col. Campbell.
John A. Dewar, Esq.	Alex. Macduff, Esq.
Andrew Coates, Esq.	Albert Butter, Esq.
Col. Stuart Gray.	John Thomas, Esq.

Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Messrs. Mackenzie & Dickson, Solicitors, Perth.

Auditors.

Messrs. J. & R. Morison, Perth.

Asylum Staff.

Physician Superintendent.

A. R. Urquhart, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

Assistant Medical Officer.

G. Fleming, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.P.E.

Chaplain.

Rev. John W. Henderson, B.D.

Matrons.

Miss Thomson, at the Asylum.

Miss Macfarlane, at Kincarrathie.

Chief Attendant and Storekeeper.

Mr. W. Henry.

At JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM,
the 13th day of June, 1898.

At the Annual General Meeting of Directors of
the Asylum, held in terms of the Royal
Charter,—Andrew Coates, Esq., presiding:

Inter alia—

THE Annual Statement of Accounts, as prepared by
the Auditors, having been printed and circulated
amongst the Directors, was taken as read.

The Report of the Committee of Management was
thereafter submitted by the Secretaries.

Dr. Urquhart's Report, having been circulated
amongst the Directors, was taken as read.

The Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy were
laid on the table.

Thereafter, on the motion of Andrew Coates, Esq.,
it was resolved—That the Reports now submitted be
approved of and recorded in the Minute-Book of the
Corporation; and that the same, or a suitable abstract
thereof, be printed and circulated under the superin-
tendence of Dr. Urquhart and the Secretaries.

On the motion of Sir Robert Pullar, it was resolved
that Lord Balvaird be re-elected Chairman of the
Institution for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Col. Murray Graham, it was resolved
that the following be elected Annual Directors, viz.:—

Major William F. Middleton of Baldarroch.
William L. Watson, Esq. of Ayton.
John Thomas, Esq., Solicitor, Perth.
Robert Kinloch, Esq., W.S., Perth.

The List of Directors now stands as printed on page 3.

Col. The Hon. F. J. Stuart Gray moved, and it was unanimously agreed to, that the Meeting re-appoint Messrs. Mackenzie & Dickson as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Institution, and that the Chaplain, Auditors, and Matron be re-elected.

The Directors desire to record their sense of the brave conduct of Attendant Robertson in connection with an accident by burning to one of the patients at great risk to himself, and they vote him a gift of £5 5/- to mark their appreciation of his action.



REPORT of the PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT
for the Year ending 31st March, 1898,
presented at the ANNUAL MEETING OF
DIRECTORS, 13th June, 1898.

 HAVE the honour to present the Seventy-first Annual Report, together with Tables of Medical and General Statistics.

On the 1st April, 1897, there were 119 persons on the Registers of the Asylum.

Forty-nine were admitted during the year, of whom 27 were men and 22 women.

Thirty-eight were discharged, 21 men and 17 women.

The number of deaths was seven, 4 men and 3 women.

The total number of cases under treatment was 168, and the average daily number on the books 119.

On the 31st March, 1898, there remained 67 men and 56 women—total, 123,—being an increase of 4 during the year.

At the close of the year there were 7 voluntary patients, 3 male and 4 female. Eight were resident at Kincarrathie, and none were absent on pass.

The average rate of the admissions for the last thirty-three years is 31 per annum. This year 49 cases have been received, 4 more than in 1897.

Forty-six patients were received for the first

time ; 1 returned relapsed, after having been discharged recovered ; and 2 were returned as unsuitable for private care. One was transferred from the Register of Certificated Patients to the Register of Voluntary Patients as not technically insane, and 2 Voluntary Patients were certified in consequence of their mental condition. Seven were transferred from other Asylums. Of the 49 admissions, only nine were found free from physical diseases more or less severe, and four died within a short time after reception here owing to the fatal and incurable maladies under which they laboured on admission. The average age on admission was 42·0 (compared with 42·3 in 1897), and five were over 60 years of age (compared with 7 in 1897).

Voluntary
Patients.

Of late years we have received many more voluntary patients for care and treatment. Some have been manifestly unsuitable for admission on these terms, many have been habitual drunkards. There still remains a class of borderland cases who have felt that they were taking the right course in their own interests by thus entering the institution, as they would seek relief in any other private hospital. No doubt this tendency towards voluntary treatment, rather than the apparatus of legal formalities, is consequent on the changed circumstances of asylums and a growing confidence in modern methods. When the Asylum is still further developed by additional houses apart from the main building, this class of patients will probably increase, and their special wants should be met. I urge that these separate houses should be of small size, and so designed as to approximate as closely as possible to the

ordinary conditions of home life. It was on these lines that Sir John C. Bucknill originated the cottage treatment of mental disease, so long ago as 1859. Later it was developed by Mr. Mould at the Royal Manchester Asylum, and consistently advocated by Dr. Lauder Lindsay as the appropriate mode of adding to this institution. It has attained its fullest development at Alt-Scherbitz, to which I alluded in my report for 1890. The only difficulty in our dealing with this question is financial—to bring this method of treatment within the reach of those in narrow circumstances. I believe that this difficulty will not be found insuperable, and trust that it will find a practical solution here at no distant date. When the authorized alterations in the main building are completed, the central hospital will be entirely modernized. Every gallery will then have been practically reconstructed, and fitted for the treatment of acute and difficult cases. It will then be my duty to submit for consideration a detailed report on this question.

The causes of insanity as discovered on admission were ascertained, more or less precisely, in 43 cases, leaving 6 unaccounted for. Twenty were hereditarily predisposed to mental derangement, while eleven belonged to families of neurotic tendencies. Ten had been subjected to mental strain of a severe nature, but every one of these presented such a family history as showed that they were inherently unable to withstand the anxieties under which they had succumbed.

The number of curable cases admitted may

Curability.

be stated at 16, making every allowance for possible improvement in certain doubtful instances. Thirty-three were indubitably in hopeless condition in this respect, owing to advanced degenerative disease of vital organs. Fourteen had previous attacks of insanity, and five were of such a nature that periodicity of disease had been established. Three were readmitted for the second time.

The usual list of physical diseases were noted as causative of, or complicating the mental malady, especially diseases of the heart and digestive system, and the effects of alcoholism, or other toxic agencies. Fifteen patients were admitted suffering from the effects of chronic alcoholism. Of these, twelve had become technically insane, while three were voluntary patients. When the antecedent facts were ascertained, however, it was found that only six had become insane owing to this single cause ; and it may be that this modified number could be still further reduced were the exact family history elicited. Four were hereditarily predisposed to insanity, two came of a nervous stock, and the fathers of three were known to have been habitual drunkards.

Habitual
Inebriates.

While the Habitual Inebriates Bill now before Parliament may well be accepted as an instalment of legislation, founded on the ineffectual Act of 1879, and an advance on the position then occupied, it must be admitted that, even if it had already become law, the persons above alluded to would not have been affected by its provisions. As none of them had come under the cognizance of the police, their sequestration could not have been effected by legal pro-

cedure. They were either voluntary boarders, free to resume their vicious habit, or certified patients so deteriorated by chronic alcoholism that they were practically beyond hope of recovery. For some, the remedy of enforced abstinence would have come too late; and, moreover, unless enforced abstinence is accompanied by enforced occupation and some plan of conditional liberation, but little good will be accomplished. In the existing state of matters there is no "treatment" of any class more thoroughly unsatisfactory than that of habitual drunkards, whether they are in the incipient and vicious or in the chronic and diseased stage. In dealing with this difficult problem, hitherto so inadequately met, the Government has taken up a strong position from which it can hardly be moved by hostile criticism. An awakened sense of responsibility towards the waifs and strays of humanity impels towards social legislation, not only in their interests but in the interests of the nation as a whole, and it will yet demand the inclusion of all classes of habitual inebriates within the scope of these reformatory acts.

Incessant research is daily adding new drugs New Drugs. to the long list of medical remedies, and none are more sought after than those which promise relief of pain. It is the quest of a new Philosopher's Stone, which brings in train, in only too many instances, disappointment and disaster. The abuse of such substances as antipyrin, which seems to have taken its place in the domestic medicine chest, to the detriment of the race, is almost as formidable as the indiscriminate and

continuous unauthorized dosing with sulphonal and cocaine. Valuable as these remedies are when appropriately prescribed, each entails its own special dangers. As soon as an anodyne or a soporific comes into general use, the results are recorded in the statistics of our medical institutions. We have lately reported a death consequent on a relatively small dose of sulphonal, and apparently due to its disorganizing effect on the system. This drug was placed before the public as an absolutely safe hypnotic not many years ago, and it is now used with a freedom which is perfectly appalling; yet it has not been ascertained in what cases sulphonal is eminently dangerous, or where an idiosyncrasy exists forbidding its administration. We have also had under treatment a patient who fell a victim to that insidious drug cocaine. Consequent on the relief experienced, he was enabled for a time to carry on an extensive business; but, while thus deadening the pain of persistent neuralgia, he was only treating a prominent symptom without combatting the underlying causes of his malady.

Those admitted came from the following localities :—Two from Perth, 10 from the County of Perth, 5 from Edinburgh, 8 from Glasgow, 1 from Dundee, 3 from Fife, 13 from other parts of Scotland, 4 from England, 2 from Ireland, and 1 from India. No applications from the City or County of Perth were refused. As in former years, due consideration was shown to indigent patients of the class and from the locality prescribed by the Charter of Incorporation, but two

such applications from other parts of the country could not be entertained.

The general Recovery Rate of the Asylum The Recoveries. during the years 1865-1897 inclusive is 34·43. This year it is 42·85 on the total number of admissions—42 for men and 50 for women. Altogether, 21 patients left the Institution restored to health.

Of those persons discharged from the Institution The Unrecovered. unrecovered; two were transferred to other Asylums in the hope of change proving beneficial; two were sent to the Asylums of their locality after lengthened residence here; one returned to Morningside after temporary residence here; and one was sent to Murthly, his friends having got into hopeless arrears on account of his maintenance, even at a reduced rate of board. Two were returned to family life; five were removed against advice with untoward results; and one sent to private care has since then recovered.

The percentage of Deaths on the average The Deaths. numbers resident was 5·83, which is practically the average rate of the Institution, although a slight increase on the figures (5·34) for the previous year. The actual number of deaths was seven, as compared with six last year. Five were admitted labouring under the fatal maladies which inevitably terminated in death. Three died of general paralysis, one of blood poisoning consequent on prostatic disease, one of apoplexy, one of cancer of the liver, and one of haematoxoporphyrinuria. This last mentioned has been

already referred to as having been treated with sulphonal prior to admission; and, this patient excepted, all the others were absolutely incurable as regards mental condition, while one had been a patient here for thirty-seven years.

The average age at death was 49 years, Seven *post-mortem* examinations were made, and accurate records preserved. In this department we have been greatly aided by Dr. Ford Robertson, Pathologist to the Scottish Asylums. As he can give his undivided skilled attention to the problems placed before him, and has at command the specialized apparatus required for difficult research, our position in regard to obscure conditions of the nervous system has been materially improved. I have specially to thank Dr. Robertson for his unfailing courtesy and prompt consideration of the questions submitted to him.

Average
Numbers
Resident.

The average daily numbers on the books during the year were:—Certified male patients, 62·07; female, 50·53. Voluntary male, 2·54; female, 3·95. Total, 119·09. This shows an increase of 7 compared with last year, and an increase of 30·73 over the average daily number since 1864, which is 88·36. The lowest number for any one day (113) occurred on the 15th June, 1897, and the highest (125) on the 8th February, 1898. This also marks the highest number of patients on any one day since the paupers left in 1864; but it may be mentioned that on the date of this Report the total number has increased to 135.

This larger number has severely strained the accommodation at our disposal—the Institution is

in fact over full. The opening of the Hospitals ten years ago gave room for 126 patients; but the increase in the staff has curtailed the space available for patients, and this cannot be readjusted for some weeks yet.

The patients remaining resident on the 31st March were in a most unfavourable condition in respect of curability. Not more than twelve were likely to recover. Five were actively suicidal and required constant supervision, while seven were dangerous to others. Five were epileptic, and three were general paralytics. Nineteen were over seventy years of age. The great majority were demented or suffered from fixed and limited delusions.

One serious accident occurred during the year. Accidents. A gentleman in a sudden access of despair in the early morning set fire to his night-shirt and was severely burnt. The attendant, an old and tried servant, who holds the Morrison Medal for long and meritorious attendance on the insane, was also burnt in extinguishing the flames. But for his promptitude in rolling the patient in the hearthrug the affair would have had a more serious termination; and I suggest that the Directors might suitably recognise Attendant Robertson's services on this occasion (see page 6).

Certain entries in the Register of Restraint Restraint. refer to the case of a lady who had a superficial sore on the knee, which could not be healed without the application of a splint and locked gloves.

Escapes.

We have had an unusually large number of escapes—one remaining away for two nights. He left the grounds, having been a parole patient, and made his way to Blairgowrie, where he put up at a hotel until he was brought back. One lady broke a window and jumped out, two evaded notice while out walking, but did not wander far.

General Health

The general health of the establishment has been remarkably good, no doubt in great measure owing to the mild winter. The Epidemic of Influenza fortunately did not show itself within the Institution.

Occupations and Amusements.

Our efforts to induce patients to occupy themselves with useful work and healthy amusements were specially referred to by Commissioner Fraser on his last visit. At that date 50 gentlemen and 42 ladies were registered as engaged in work suited to their various capacities and tastes.

We owe special thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who favoured us with a performance of "Iolanthe," to Miss Steele, Mr. Bryson, Mr. James Coates, Dr. Stirling, the Chaplain, and other friends. The amusements of the year are so fully chronicled in our quarterly magazine, *Excelsior*, that it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail.

Twenty-six patients were at Elie in the course of last summer; and the usual excursions and pic-nics have been recorded.

General Management.

The general management of the Institution presents no feature of special importance. The fabric of the Asylum, and of the houses connected

with it, has been maintained in good repair, and much work has been done by artisans and patients which cannot be even briefly stated here. The alterations on the Central Tower and Entrance Hall were completed last summer, and in the winter months a new approach was made to the low front door. This permits of access to the stores and kitchen without having to use the steps, which so long embarrassed the delivery of goods, etc. A new main was laid by the Gas Commissioners, and the defective supply has thus been practically remedied. The aviaries have been removed from the old bowling-green, which is being laid out as a garden for the ladies, in the hope of inducing some of them to take an active interest in flower-growing. It has always been a great difficulty to find out-door occupation for them, and it will be an undoubted benefit if even a few will continue to tend the birds and enter on gardening with real zest.

The current year will show more noticeable results on the buildings, as we have now almost completed a range of rooms for the Nurses, with the intention that each shall have a bedroom for her exclusive use. The changes which have taken place in the Nursing world naturally lead to this development. It cannot be expected that ladies will undertake the arduous duties involved in caring for the insane unless the accommodation and work set out for them are reasonably considered. To enable them to give that continuous undivided personal attention required during hours of duty, the general arrangements of the service, the housing and the food of the Nurses' Rooms.

Nurses must be appropriate, and the rougher housework must be relegated to Ward-maids. We have parted with the lower class of Attendants in favour of Nurses of education ; but in making the change one must be careful to acknowledge the good service of so many of the old school, and not expect a new heaven and a new earth because of this step in the right direction.

The Staff.

The changes in the Staff have been less numerous than last year. Six Attendants resigned without apparent expectation of advancement, and one left on being no longer required. Two Nurses resigned on promotion, one to enter on general hospital training after having got her certificate here, one to be married, and one on account of ill-health. Two were not retained, having proved incompetent during their period of probation.

I am happy in reporting that the year passed without reasonable complaint as to the conduct of the Attendants and Nurses towards the patients ; but this brief statement conveys no impression of the kindly consideration which has been given to the querulous and troublesome in season and out of season.

Of those remaining (34) twenty-two have been in the service for more than a twelvemonth, while the average length of service is about four years and a half. No doubt the system of training Nurses now adopted will lead to changes. We find that one who has qualified in Mental Nursing is often desirous of going on with her profession in a general hospital, while some prefer to transfer their experience and skill to the open market, and

undertake the care of the insane in private dwellings.

The proportion of Attendants and Nurses, exclusive of Ward-maids, Servants, and Artisans, at the close of the year was 1 to 3·6, which is numerically high. As I have before insisted, the individualising of patients, especially those who are curable, is most necessary; and the general system of diluting the insanity of the household so far as possible is adopted to the greatest extent practicable.

Attendant Cairns gained the Certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association at the last examination, Dr. Turnbull, of the Fife Asylum, kindly acting as assessor.

Dr. Keith Campbell having decided to enter on private practice, Dr. Fleming was appointed Assistant Medical Officer in his place. Both these gentlemen worked with good will and efficiency for the Institution during the past year. We cannot but regret that Dr. Campbell's energetic and kindly services are lost to the specialty.

The accounts of the Farm show a surplus income of £197; for the garden a deficit of £16. There have been no changes in the methods of management; both afford healthy and interesting occupation for such gentlemen as can be induced to enter upon out-door employment. The stock has been healthy throughout the year, and the quantity of milk supplied was 8032 gallons. As usual, the farm account will be found with other financial statements.

The sum received from patients' board was Financial Details,

£10,182, which exceeds last year's results by £722. The average of other years, 1864 to 1897 inclusive, is £5993. The total expenditure was £10,755; the total income, £11,635—thus leaving an excess of income of £880, compared with an excess of income of £541 last year.

The yearly income per patient was £98 5s 10d, and the yearly cost calculated on the total expenditure, £90 17s 2d.

The weekly cost per patient, calculated on the whole expenditure, was £1 14s 11d. The patients remaining on the register together pay £11,205 per annum, being an average board rate of £90.

The ordinary minimum rate of board is £60 per annum, but during the past year patients were maintained at rates varying from £30 to £52, as confirmed by the Directors. The sum thus expended on charitable action amounted to £497.

The Reports of the Lunacy Commissioners will be found appended to this.

I feel assured that I can unreservedly speak for those associated with me in the service of the Asylum in thanking the Directors for the sympathetic and generous support accorded to us during this my nineteenth year of office.

A. R. URQUHART.

*Names of Attendants and Nurses who have gained the
Certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association—*

ROBERT KNIGHT. ¹	AGNES MARY JAMESON. ⁷
JAMES SMITH. ¹	JOHN BROWN. ⁷
ISABELLA SCOTT. ²	JEAN ANNE GLEGG. ⁵
HELEN CRAIG. ³	ANNE LOW. ⁴
ANNE DARLINGTON. ⁴	HARRIET TAYLOR. ⁶
WILLIAM D. PENNYCOOK. ¹	JAMES CAIRNS. ¹

¹Remains in this service. ²Private Nursing. ³Married. ⁴General Hospital Nurse. ⁵Matron, Highfield House. ⁶Chief Nurse, Aberdeen Asylum. ⁷Otherwise engaged.

T A B L E

Showing Changes in the Population of the Asylum during the Year
ending 31st March, 1898.

1st April, 1897.							Certificated		Voluntary.		TOTAL.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Resident in the Asylum,	...	...	...	...	...	57	46	3	3	109
	Remaining on Pass,	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
	Remaining at Elie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Remaining at Kincarrathie,	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6
	Total number on Asylum Books,	...	...	...	...	...	62	51	3	3	119
	Cases Admitted—										
	First Admissions,	...	19	17	6	4	46				
	Not First Admissions,	...	2	1	0	0	3				
	Total Cases admitted during the year,	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	6	4	49
	Total Cases under care during the year,	...	...	...	...	...	83	69	9	7	168
	Cases discharged and died—										
	Recovered,	...	9	9	2	1	21				
	Relieved,	...	3	3	1	0	7				
	Not Improved,	...	3	2	3	2	10				
	Died,	...	4	3	0	0	7				
	Total Cases Discharged and Died during the year,	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	6	3	45
31st March, 1898.	Total number on Asylum Books,	...	...	...	...	...	64	52	3	4	123
	Remaining on Pass,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Remaining at Elie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Remaining at Kincarrathie,	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	8
	Resident in the Asylum,	...	...	...	...	...	61	47	3	4	115

Officers, 5; Attendants, 18; Nurses, 17; Artisans, 13; Servants, 15.

			Certificated.		Voluntary.		TOTAL.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Average numbers on Books during the year,	...	62·07	50·53	2·54	3·95	119·09
	Lowest number resident, 15th June, 1897,	...	59	49	2	3	113
	Highest number resident, 8th February, 1898,	...	65	51	4	5	125
	Persons under care during the year,	...	83	68	9	7	167
	Persons admitted during the year,	...	21	18	6	4	49
	Persons discharged recovered during the year,	...	9	9	2	1	21
	Transferred from other Asylums,	...	5	2	0	0	7
	Transferred to other Asylums,	...	3	3	0	0	6
	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions,	...	42·85	50	33·33	25·0	42·85
	Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident,	...	6·54	5·94	...	...	5·83

REPORTS
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY
FOR THE YEAR.

REPORT BY DR. JOHN SIBBALD.

JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM,
28th June, 1897.

THERE are 60 gentlemen and 49 ladies—a total of 109 patients—on the Register of the Asylum at this date, and they are all inmates of the Institution at present.

Since 11th February, the date of last visit, 10 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered, 3 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen have died. These patients were all under certificates. Besides the changes just mentioned, 1 gentleman has been admitted as a voluntary inmate, and 4 gentlemen who were voluntary inmates have left. Both of the deaths were due to general paralysis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion continues to be as it was at last visit, without any entry. The Register of Accidents also contains no entry. There has been 1 case of escape in

which the patient was not brought back to the Asylum the same day.

Everything that was seen during the visit to-day tended to show that the requirements of the individual patients are carefully studied, and that the patients are ably and kindly treated. No complaint as to unkind treatment was made by any one. Great attention continues to be given to providing the patients with occupation, industrial as well as recreative.

The ordinary galleries of the main building, the hospital wings, and the mansion-house of Kincarrathie all provide excellent accommodation for patients of the more affluent classes, the rooms being well lighted, well furnished, and comfortable in every respect. The galleries on the basement floor of the main building are, however, chiefly owing to their structural arrangements being antiquated, not so satisfactory ; and it is understood that changes involving some expenditure are in contemplation with a view to bringing them more into accord with modern ideas. It seems worthy of consideration whether the most judicious course would not be to devote any expenditure of this kind at present to the erection of two separate villas, of simple construction, which could be used to replace one of the higher galleries on each side of the house. These higher galleries could then be used for the patients now in the basement, which might cease to be used as patients' accommodation. It is suggested that some such arrangement as the above would ultimately be found more efficient and more economical than spending money on a portion of the building which could never be made perfectly satisfactory.

The Books and Registers of the Asylum were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

JOHN SIBBALD,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

REPORT BY DR. JOHN FRASER.

JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM,
21st March, 1898.

THE following statement shows the number and position of the patients on the Registers of the Asylum at this date :—

	M.	F.	Totals.
Certificated Patients, -	65	51	116
Voluntary Inmates, -	3	4	7

All are resident and were seen during the visit, except 1 voluntary inmate, who was temporarily absent.

The following changes have taken place since 28th June, 1897, the date of last visit :—

I. CERTIFICATED PATIENTS—	M.	F.	Totals.
Admitted, - - -	14	15	29
Discharged Recovered, -	5	6	11
Discharged Unrecovered,	2	4	6
Died, - - - -	2	3	5

II. VOLUNTARY INMATES—

Admitted, - - -	6	4	10
Left, - - - -	5	3	8

These figures show an increase of 7 in the number of certificated patients, and of 2 in the number of voluntary inmates.

The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to brain disease, in 1 case to cancer of the liver, in

1 case to septicaemia from prostatic abscess, and in 1 case to hematoporphyrinuria. The causes of deaths were in all cases confirmed by *post-mortem* examination, and the results of these examinations are fully and ably recorded.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 17 entries. They refer to the use of locked gloves in the case of 1 patient, in order to prevent interference with surgical dressings. No escape is recorded. The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries—one refers to severe burns, the result of an attempt at suicide by setting clothing on fire, and the other refers to injuries of a trifling character.

The Staff of the Institution consists of Physician Superintendent, Assistant Medical Officer, 2 Matrons, 1 Lady Companion, 1 Head Male Attendant, 17 Male Day Attendants, 15 Female Day Attendants, 1 Night Male and 1 Night Female Attendant. There are thus 40 officials and attendants in immediate charge of 123 patients. The proportion of day attendants to patients is about 1 to 3 both in the Male and Female Divisions of the Establishment, a ratio which is numerically strong. The impression created by the attendant staff was very satisfactory.

The administration of the Asylum and the treatment of the patients continue to be marked by great ability and high professional skill. It was evident during the visit that the mental and bodily condition of each patient receives most careful study, that every phase of their insanity is noted and recorded in a painstaking manner, and that their individual requirements are met in a broad and liberal spirit. Their physical condi-

tion is carefully watched, every patient being regularly weighed, and any loss of weight, when that occurs, being fully investigated. Forty-six patients are on parole, either within or beyond the grounds of the Institution. Fifty gentlemen and 42 ladies are registered as engaged in work suited to their various capacities and tastes. Both indoor and outdoor amusements and recreations receive due attention, and the patients are encouraged to take an active and prominent part in all entertainments.

The accommodation at Kincarrathie, in the hospital wards, and in Nos. 1 and 2 galleries in the south block, is bright, cheerful, and most comfortable, but that in the basement galleries is not so satisfactory. The proposal to convert a portion of the space in the galleries M. 3 and F. 3 at the basement of the south block into dayroom accommodation for excited patients appears to be most undesirable. The outlook of these dayrooms would be to the north; they would be in the shade of the buildings on the opposite side of the airing terraces, and altogether it is very doubtful whether by any expenditure they could be made into as cheerful and as efficient accommodation as is essential for excited patients. The building of homes or cottages for convalescent and higher-class patients would be in accordance with the present progress in providing for the insane, and it is recommended that the extension of the institution be made in this direction. The excited patients in the basement galleries could, after these homes or cottages are provided, be accommodated, as is suggested in the previous entry, in the higher galleries.

The building of nine bedrooms on the east side of the corridor of communication between galleries F. 3 and F. 4 for female nurses is at present in progress. These rooms, which will adjoin the nurses' parlour, will be a useful addition to the accommodation of the staff.

The Books and Registers were examined and found to be kept regularly and accurately.

JOHN FRASER,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

1897.

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE MEDICO-
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

PREPARED BY DR. FLEMING.

(These Tables do not include Voluntary Patients)

TABLE 1

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths
during the Year ending 31st December, 1897

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1897, ...				57	50	107
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions,	22	17	39			
Not First Admissions,	0	1	1			
Total Cases Admitted,				22	18	40
Total Cases under care during the year,				79	68	147
Cases Discharged and Died—						
Recovered,	9	10	19			
Relieved,	3	3	6			
Not Improved,	1	2	3			
Died,	4	3	7			
Total Cases Discharged and Died, ...				17	18	35
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December, 1897,				62	50	112
Average resident during the year,	60·24	50·23	110·47			
Persons* under care during the year,†	79	68	147			
Persons admitted ,,,	22	18	40			
Persons recovered ,,,	9	10	19			
Transferred‡ to this Asylum,	6	2	8			
Transferred from this Asylum,	2	3	5			

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons, in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

‡ Patients transferred from one Asylum to another, even when re-certified, are to be regarded as transfers.

TABLE 1a

Showing (1) the Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during 1897, and (2) the Number of Times they had previously Recovered in this or any Asylum

(1) Number of Previous Attacks	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Have had One Attack,	4	1	5
,, Two Attacks,	0	2	2
,, Three or more Attacks,	1	1	2

(2) Number of Times Patients Recovered	In this Asylum			In any Asylum		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Once,	0	1	1	3	0	3
Twice,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thrice or more,	0	0	0	1	2	3

TABLE 2

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Thirty-Three Years from the 1st of January, 1865, to the 31st December, 1897

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number resident, January 1st, 1865,				37	34	71
Persons Admitted during the period of 33 years,	375	362	737			
Re-admissions,	72	92	164			
Total Cases Admitted,				447	454	901
Total Cases under care during the 33 years, ...				484	488	972
Cases Discharged and Died—						
Recovered,	143	169	312			
Relieved,	126	129	255			
Not Improved,	62	67	129			
Died,	91	73	164			
Total Cases Discharged and Died,				422	438	860
Remaining 31st December, 1897,				62	50	112
Average resident during the 33 years,	43·16	41·54	84·88			
Transferred to this Asylum,	64	52	116			
Transferred from this Asylum,	92	80	172			

TABLE 2a

Showing the Admissions and Recoveries of Persons* from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1897 (a period of Thirty-Three Years)

History of Recoveries of Persons				The same, only omitting all Persons transferred from other Asylums		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons Admitted during 33 years,	375	362	737	340	339	679
Of whom were Discharged Recovered during the same period, being 35·14 per cent. of Persons Admitted,	124	135	259	118 (per cent.)	129	247 (36·3)
Of whom were Re-admitted Relapsed,† ...	24	34	58	22	31	53
Leaving Recovered Persons who have not Relapsed,	100	101	201	96	98	194
Relapsed Persons Discharged Recovered,‡ ...	21	21	42	21	21	42
Net Recovered Persons, § being 32·9 per cent. of Persons Admitted,	121	122	243	117 (per cent.)	119	236 (34·7)

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons, in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once.

Re-admission applies only to re-admission into this Asylum.

† *i.e.*, Persons who have relapsed one or more times.

‡ *i.e.*, After last re-admission, if relapsed more than once.

§ *i.e.*, Recovered persons sane at the present time so far as the Asylum statistics show.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths per cent. of the Admissions, for each Year since 1827.

Year	Admitted			DISCHARGED									Died		
				Recovered			Relieved			Not Improved					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1827-1864	722	746	1468	262	361	623	97	114	211	158	129	287	168	108	276
1865.....	13	9	22	4	3	7	5	2	7	2	7	9	1	0	1
1866.....	12	6	18	4	6	10	5	4	9	2	1	3	2	2	4
1867.....	15	7	22	3	3	6	5	2	7	0	0	0	5	1	6
1868.....	12	14	26	4	3	7	2	0	2	1	2	3	1	3	4
1869.....	22	18	40	4	4	8	7	2	9	2	2	4	3	0	3
1870.....	10	17	27	5	4	9	2	3	5	4	7	11	2	4	6
1871.....	9	25	34	3	6	9	4	6	10	4	4	8	2	6	8
1872.....	13	9	22	4	4	8	2	1	3	3	4	7	1	2	3
1873.....	8	9	17	3	3	6	2	3	5	5	5	10	2	2	4
1874.....	6	13	19	3	2	5	3	6	9	2	2	4	2	3	5
1875.....	5	8	13	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	0	1	4	3	7
1876.....	10	7	17	2	5	7	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	6
1877.....	8	6	14	2	0	2	5	3	8	5	1	6	0	0	0
1878.....	2	7	9	1	6	7	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	0	1
1879.....	9	10	19	2	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	4
1880.....	10	16	26	2	6	8	2	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	5
1881.....	10	7	17	5	5	10	2	7	9	1	0	1	3	1	4
1882.....	6	10	16	1	0	1	3	4	7	2	3	5	4	1	5
1883.....	21	14	35	6	8	14	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	2	4
1884.....	11	18	29	3	5	8	4	3	7	3	1	4	5	1	7
1885.....	14	16	30	2	4	6	5	6	11	1	4	5	2	2	3
1886.....	19	15	34	9	5	14	9	6	15	3	1	4	1	1	2
1887.....	18	28	46	7	11	18	3	10	13	0	4	4	2	1	3
1888.....	17	19	36	5	7	12	6	7	13	0	2	2	1	2	3
1889.....	12	12	24	3	7	10	6	9	15	0	0	0	6	0	8
1890.....	16	19	35	2	6	8	7	2	9	3	0	3	4	3	7
1891.....	16	18	34	6	8	14	7	4	11	1	1	2	6	5	11
1892.....	18	14	32	2	7	9	3	4	7	4	1	5	4	5	9
1893.....	20	14	34	12	7	19	6	4	10	1	0	1	3	3	6
1894.....	21	14	35	7	5	12	3	5	8	2	0	2	7	2	9
1895.....	19	20	39	6	8	14	5	7	12	1	2	3	2	1	3
1896.....	23	17	40	10	6	16	6	7	13	3	3	6	3	3	6
1897.....	22	18	40	9	10	19	3	3	6	1	2	3	4	3	7
For 33 yrs.	447	454	901	143	169	312	126	129	255	62	67	129	91	73	164
Gen. Totals	1169	1200	2369	405	530	935	223	243	466	220	196	416	259	181	440

the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries
opening of the Asylum, 30th of June, 1827

naining 31st December in each year		Average Number Resident				Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions			Percentage of Deaths on Average Number Resident		
F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
34	71	73.13	62.30	135.4	36.28	48.39	42.43	5.66	4.36	5.05	
31	69	39.60	34.00	73.60	30.77	33.33	31.82	3.21	...	1.36	
21	61	37.09	24.80	61.89	33.33	100.00	55.55	5.39	8.02	6.46	
25	64	39.67	25.46	65.13	20.00	42.85	27.27	12.60	3.92	9.21	
31	74	38.08	30.09	68.17	38.46	15.38	26.92	2.62	9.97	5.87	
41	90	45.77	40.56	86.33	18.18	22.22	20.00	6.55	...	3.47	
40	86	48.54	41.75	90.29	50.00	23.53	33.33	4.12	9.58	6.64	
43	85	45.65	41.87	87.52	33.33	24.00	26.47	4.38	14.27	9.13	
41	86	42.92	41.10	84.02	30.77	44.44	36.36	2.32	4.86	3.57	
38	79	42.70	40.64	83.34	37.50	33.33	35.29	4.68	4.92	4.79	
37	74	37.39	41.23	78.62	50.00	15.38	26.31	5.35	7.27	6.35	
37	71	36.36	34.19	70.55	40.00	37.50	38.46	11.00	8.77	9.92	
32	71	36.87	37.16	74.03	20.00	71.42	41.17	8.14	8.10	8.10	
34	69	36.83	34.41	71.24	25.00	...	14.28	...	...	...
31	63	33.18	35.74	68.92	50.00	85.71	77.77	3.01	...	1.45	
35	71	34.13	33.79	67.72	22.22	30.00	26.31	5.83	5.92	5.88	
44	82	37.80	38.93	76.73	20.00	37.50	30.76	15.82	2.56	6.43	
38	75	38.12	40.58	78.70	50.00	71.42	58.82	7.87	2.46	6.43	
40	73	31.58	40.95	72.53	16.66	...	6.25	12.60	2.44	6.89	
39	81	38.24	42.00	80.24	28.57	57.14	40.00	5.20	4.76	4.99	
43	84	41.88	40.57	82.45	27.25	27.77	27.58	4.75	12.07	8.48	
44	89	44.18	44.93	89.11	14.28	25.00	20.00	4.52	2.44	3.37	
46	88	44.70	44.73	89.43	47.32	33.33	41.17	2.23	2.23	2.23	
48	96	44.45	50.00	94.45	38.88	39.28	39.13	4.49	2.00	3.17	
49	102	49.15	47.52	96.67	29.41	36.84	33.33	2.03	4.20	3.10	
43	93	51.43	45.55	96.98	25.00	58.33	41.66	11.08	4.40	8.24	
51	101	49.28	45.76	95.04	12.50	31.58	22.85	8.11	6.55	7.36	
51	97	49.59	50.24	99.83	37.50	44.44	41.18	13.04	9.80	11.34	
48	99	48.09	52.44	100.53	11.11	50.00	28.12	8.31	9.53	8.95	
48	97	46.78	48.16	94.94	60.00	50.00	55.90	6.41	6.22	6.31	
50	101	51.11	49.60	100.71	33.3	35.71	34.28	13.69	4.03	8.93	
52	108	53.54	51.70	102.25	31.6	40.00	35.90	3.73	1.93	2.93	
50	107	55.47	50.27	105.74	43.47	30.70	40.00	5.40	5.96	5.67	
50	112	60.24	50.23	110.47	40.90	55.55	47.50	6.64	5.97	6.33	
verage or percentage		43.16	41.54	84.88	31.52	37.25	37.78	6.38	5.31	5.65	
		58.11	52.58	III.75	34.61	44.16	39.42	5.99	4.80	5.33	

TABLE 4.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions
the Numbers of each Year remaining on the

Year	Admitted				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1897													
	First Time		Not First Time		Tot.	Recovered			Relieved			Not Improved			Died			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1827 to 1864	625	601	97	145	1468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	O	I	I
1865	9	9	4	0	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	11	3	1	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	12	6	3	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	10	11	2	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869	19	15	3	3	40	...	...	...	...	I	O	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	7	12	3	5	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	8	22	1	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	12	7	1	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873	5	7	3	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	5	9	1	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875	3	7	2	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	10	5	0	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877	7	6	1	0	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	2	6	0	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	9	9	0	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880	9	15	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	9	5	1	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	6	9	0	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	20	11	1	3	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	9	14	2	4	29	...	...	...	...	O	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	12	11	2	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	17	13	2	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	14	22	4	6	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	12	11	5	8	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	12	10	0	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	13	15	3	4	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	13	14	3	4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	13	13	5	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893	18	11	2	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	O	I
1894	17	9	4	5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	2
1895	15	12	4	8	39	I	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	2
1896	15	16	8	1	40	3	4	7	I	O	I	O	I	I	I	2	0	2
1897	22	17	0	1	40	5	4	9	I	I	2	I	I	I	I	2	I	2
Tot. for 33 Years	375	362	72	92	901	9	10	19	3	3	6	I	2	3	4	3	7	
General Totals,	997	963	172	237	2369	9	10	19	3	3	6	I	2	3	4	3	7	

since 30th June, 1827, with the Discharges and Deaths and
31st December of the Year reported on

Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1897												Remaining on 31st December, 1897		
Recovered			Relieved			Not Improved			Died			M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
261	368	629	106	115	221	167	140	307	185	120	305	3	3	6
5	4	9	5	4	9	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
3	3	6	5	1	6	0	1	1	4	1	5	0	0	0
5	1	6	3	4	7	3	2	5	3	0	3	1	0	1
5	4	9	4	2	6	1	4	5	2	4	6	0	0	0
5	3	8	7	6	13	5	5	10	3	4	7	2	0	2
2	8	10	3	1	4	2	3	5	3	2	5	0	3	3
4	6	10	1	6	7	3	6	9	1	7	8	0	0	0
4	3	7	3	3	6	2	1	3	3	2	5	1	0	1
2	3	5	2	3	5	3	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	4	7	1	5	6	0	1	1	2	3	5	0	0	0
1	1	2	3	3	6	1	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
3	3	6	4	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	0	0	0
2	1	3	1	3	4	4	2	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	4	5	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	6	7	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
3	4	7	3	8	11	1	1	2	3	3	6	0	0	0
5	3	8	1	2	3	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	2	4	2	4	6	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
4	6	10	7	1	8	3	1	4	4	6	10	3	0	3
3	5	8	3	6	9	2	3	5	3	4	7	0	0	0
6	6	12	5	6	11	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	4
9	5	14	8	7	15	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
6	10	16	3	10	13	2	2	4	2	0	2	5	6	11
5	8	13	6	9	15	0	1	1	4	1	5	2	0	2
2	4	6	7	4	11	0	0	0	2	3	5	1	1	2
3	9	12	4	3	7	2	0	2	4	4	8	3	3	6
4	10	14	6	4	10	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	3	5
10	6	16	5	6	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1
5	5	10	3	3	6	1	1	2	8	1	9	2	4	5
9	7	16	4	3	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	0	4
7	9	16	3	4	7	0	1	1	3	2	5	7	4	11
10	5	15	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	1	3	6	7	13
5	4	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	14	10	24
144	162	306	117	128	245	53	56	109	74	61	135	59	47	106
405	530	935	223	243	466	220	196	416	259	181	440	62	50	112

TABLE 4 (contd.)

Summary of Total Admissions

			Male	Female	Total
Percentage of Cases Recovered,	...	...	34·61	44·16	39·42
„ „ Relieved,	...	...	18·72	20·22	14·55
„ „ Not Improved,	...	...	21·40	18·73	19·78
„ „ Died,	...	...	21·03	14·50	17·74
„ „ Remaining,	...	...	5·31	4·14	4·72
			100	100	100

TABLE 5

Showing the Causes of Death, with the Ages at Death, during the Year 1897

Cause of Death	Between 20 and 25			Between 30 and 35			Between 40 and 45			Between 45 and 50			Between 55 and 60			Between 70 and 75			Between 75 and 80			Totals		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cerebral Apoplexy,
General Paralysis,
Cancer of Liver,
Septicaemia,
Haematoporphyrinuria,	O	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	O	I	I	I	O	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O	I	I	I	O	I	I	7

TABLE 6

Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered
and in those who have Died during the Year 1897

Length of Residence	Recovered			Died		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month,	I	O	I	I	I	2
1 Month and under 3 Months,	O	3	3	..	...	...
3 Months ,,, 6 ,,,	4	I	5	O	I	I
6 ,,, ,,, 9 ,,,	2	2	4	I	O	I
9 ,,, ,,, 1 Year,	I	2	3	O	O	O
1 Year ,,, 2 Years,	O	I	I	I	O	I
2 Years ,,, 3 ,,,	I	I	2	...	...	...
3 ,,, ,,, 4 ,,, ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 ,,, ,,, 5 ,,, ... ...	...	...	...	I	O	I
Over 10 Years, ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	O	I	I
Total,	9	10	19	4	3	7

TABLE 7

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions
Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1897

CLASS	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths					
				Recovered			Removed Relieved or otherwise					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS												
First attack, and within 3 months on admission,	3	4	7	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECOND CLASS												
First attack above 3, and within 12 months on admission,	5	1	6	3	2	5	2	0	2	1	1	2
THIRD CLASS												
Not first attack, and within 12 months on admission,	8	6	14	2	2	4	0	2	2	...	...	...
FOURTH CLASS												
First attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission,	5	7	12	3	3	6	3	2	5	3	2	5
FIFTH CLASS												
Congenital,	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	22	18	40	9	10	19	5	4	9	4	3	7

TABLE 8

Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died
during the Year 1897, and of those remaining on 31st December, 1897

	Admissions			Recovered			Deaths			Remaining		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
15 years and under 20 years,
20	,	25	"	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
25	,	30	"	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	0	1
30	,	35	"	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	0	2
35	,	40	"	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	3
40	,	45	"	1	2	3	5	1	2	1	0	4
45	,	50	"	1	4	4	8	2	1	3	1	5
50	,	55	"	1	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	6
55	,	60	"	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	7
60	,	65	"	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	8
65	,	70	"	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
70	,	75	"	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	10
75	,	80	"	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
80	,	85	"	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
85	,	90	"	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	12
Total,	22	18	40	9	10	19	4	3	7
										62	50	112

TABLE 9

Showing the condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths during 1897, and of Patients Resident 31st December, 1897

Condition in reference to Marriage	Admissions			Recovered			Deaths			Patients Resident, Dec. 31st, 1897		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single, ...	12	10	22	6	7	13	0	3	3	50	37	87
Married, ...	7	8	15	3	3	6	2	0	2	8	8	16
Widowed, ...	3	0	3	...	...	...	2	0	2	4	5	9
Total, ...	22	18	40	9	10	19	4	3	7	62	50	112

TABLE 10

Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Persons admitted during
the Year 1897

M., 22; F., 18; T., 40

Causes	Predisposing Causes											
				Hereditary						Previous Attacks		
				Insanity			Neuroses					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
STRESS FROM WITHOUT—												
1 Mental Strain and Worry, Domestic Trouble, ...	3	2	5	I	O	I	2	I	3	3	I	4
2 Religious Excitement, ...	0	2	2	O	I	I	...	...	...	O	I	I
STRESS FROM WITHIN—												
3, b, c Alcoholism, ...	8	2	10	4	O	4	...	...	...	3	O	3
3 Syphilis, ...	2	O	2	2	O	2	...	...	...	I	O	I
Self-Abuse (Sexual), ...	I	O	I	I	O	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Adolescence, ...	I	I	2	I	I	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Climacteric, ...	O	3	3	O	3	3	...	...	...	O	2	2
I, c Senility, ...	I	2	3	I	O	I	...	...	...	I	I	2
b Traumatism	2	O	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Exciting Cause assigned, ...	2	I	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	O	2
PREDISPOSING INFLUENCES—												
Previous Attacks, ...	II	8	19	5	4	9	I	3	4	II	8	19
Neurotic Inheritance, ...	3	3	6	...	...	...	3	3	6	I	3	4
Insane Heredity, ...	II	8	19	II	8	19	...	...	...	5	4	9

NOTE.—The *figures* and *letters* in the margin, each referring to a single case, indicate *combinations* of causes. The former refer to *persons predisposed* to insanity, the latter to those who have *not had a previous attack* and in whom no *history of heredity has been ascertained*.

TABLE 11.

Showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1897, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates, 31st December, 1897

Form of Mental Disease	Admissions			Recovered			Deaths			Remaining 31st Dec., 1897		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	I	O	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
CONGENITAL MENTAL DEFICIENCY,												
MANIA												
Recent,	2	2	4	1	3	4	0	2	2	1	0	1
Chronic,	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	5	7	12
Recurrent,	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	2	5
MELANCHOLIA												
Recent,	4	4	8	2	3	5	1	0	1	2	4	6
Chronic,	4	3	7	1	0	1	...	...	...	7	6	13
Recurrent,	1	0	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	0	1
PERIODIC INSANITY,												
DELUSIONAL INSANITY,	3	2	5	0	1	1	...	...	...	12	11	23
DEMENTIA,	5	2	7	1	0	1	2	0	2	27	17	44
	22	18	40	9	10	19	4	3	7	62	50	112
EPILEPSY,	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
GENERAL PARALYSIS,	1	0	1	...	...	...	3	0	3	3	0	3

TABLE 12
 Showing Occupation of Patients admitted during the
 Year 1897

MALES				FEMALES			
Clerks, ...	...	...	...	3	Gentlewomen,	...	5
Medical Practitioner, ...	...	...	1	Milliner,	...	...	1
Retired Draper,	...	...	1	Domestic Servant,	...	...	1
Fishcurer,	...	...	1	Farmers' Wives,	...	...	2
Medical Student,	...	...	1	Draper's Wife,	...	..	1
Retired Milliner,	...	...	1	Boarding-House Keeper,	...	...	1
Grocers,	...	...	2	Housekeepers,	...	...	2
Veterinary,	...	...	1	Housewives,	...	...	2
Gentleman,	...	...	1	Contractor's Wife,	...	...	1
Sailor, ...	...	...	1	Hotelkeeper's Wife,	...	...	1
Commercial Traveller,	...	...	1	Artist,	...	...	1
Artist, ...	...	...	1				
Bookseller,	...	...	1				
Farmers,	...	...	2				
Painter,	...	...	1				
Printer,	...	...	1				
Merchant,	...	...	1				
Publican,	...	...	1				
Total,	...	...	22	Total,	...	...	18

TABLE 13
 Showing Bodily Condition of Admissions

				Male	Female	Total
Good Bodily Condition, ...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Fair ,,, ,,, ...	...	...	...	8	5	13
Bad ,,, ,,, ...	...	...	...	10	9	19
Total,				22	18	40

State of the Funds of Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth,

As at 31st March, 1898.

I. Asylum and Grounds, as formerly, £40,000	o	o
II. Asylum Farm, do. 5,500	o	o
III. Furniture and Furnishings (Asylum and Kin- carrathie), 3,000	o	o
IV. Physician's House and Furniture, as formerly, 2,300	o	o
V. "Seven Gables," Elie, as formerly, 1,288	o	o
Sum, £52,088	o	o

Deduct Borrowed Money, &c., as follows:—

1. Edinburgh Life Assur. Co.—Balance of Bonds per last year's State, ... £9,121 13 7		
Less Proportion of Rent Charge, Whitsunday and Martinmas, 1897, applicable to Capital, 266 1 3		
Remains £8,855 12 4		
2. Amount borrowed on Bonds, 3,000	o	o
3. Union Bank Account, overdrawn, 42 5 1		
NOTE.—The Board due 1st April pre- vents any <i>actual</i> Overdraft on Bank Account.		
	11,897 17 5	
Remains, £40,190 2 7		

Add the following Balances:—

1. Board Arrears, to be recovered, £256 9 6		
2. Patients' Outlays, do. 395 16 9		
3. Cash Balance due by Treasurers, 187 17 6		
	840 3 9	
Amount of Funds, £41,030 6 4		

N.B.—Amount of Funds at 31st March, 1897, was £39,884 12 5

Add as follows:—

Excess of Receipts for past year, p. within Account, ... £879 12 8		
Proportion of Rent Charge applicable to Capital as above, ... 266 1 3		
	1,145 13 11	
As above, ... £41,030 6 4		

Note as to Patients' Disbursements.

Amount outstanding at 31st March, 1897, ... £408 13 7		
Quarterly Outlays to 31st March, 1898, per Accounts, 1,606 15 9		
Sum, ... £2,015 9 4		
Repayments during year, p. Record Book, ... £1,613 9 9		
Written off as irrecoverable, ... 6 2 10		
	1,619 12 7	
Outstanding 31st March, 1898, as above, ... £395 16 9		

Murray's Royal Asylum.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1898.

REVENUE.

I. Board of Patients, per Record Book,	...	£10,182	1	11
II. Patients for use of Carriage,	...	406	19	6
III. Farm Receipts, ...	...	605	10	0
IIIa. Rent of Park, Kincarrathie,	...	19	9	0
IV. Garden Receipts, ...	...	281	15	5
V. Discounts on Tradesmen's Accounts,	...	20	12	2
VI. Bank Interest, &c., received,	...	17	9	7
Total Revenue,		£11,533	17	7

EXPENDITURE.

I. House Expenses—

Provisions,	...	£3,366	1	5
Fuel,	...	333	15	3
Lighting,	...	152	18	6
Furnishings, Fittings, &c.,	669	5	0	
Amusements and Petty Outlays,	...	130	0	9

Sum of House Expenses, £4,652 0 11

II. Salaries and Wages (including

Retiring Allowances), 2,890 5 9

III. Repairs and Improvements,	739	13	5
IV. Rent, Taxes, and Insurance,	507	19	9
V. Postages, Stationery, and Advertising,	114	6	4
VI. Rent Charges, Interest, &c.,	759	10	4
VII. Carriage Account, ...	407	0	3
VIII. Farm Payments, ...	387	0	4
IX. Garden Account, ...	297	15	5

Total Expenditure, ... 10,755 12 6

Nett Excess of Revenue,

Add Receipts from Elie Account,

£778 5 1

101 7 7

Excess of Receipts,

£879 12 8

FARM ACCOUNT.

Valuation of Stocking, 31st March, 1897, ...	... £231 2 0
Stock purchased during year—	
Cows,	£82 5 0
Pigs,	29 1 0
Poultry,	0 15 6
	—————
	112 1 6
Wages, Feeding Stuffs, and Accounts,	266 19 6
Taxes and Insurance,	7 19 4
Rent (31½ acres at 30/-),	47 5 0
	—————
	£665 7 4
Sales of Produce—	
Cows and Calves,	£59 14 11
Pigs,	126 10 0
Pork,	7 9 7
Fowls,	15 6 0
Milk, at 10d per gal.,	334 13 2
Eggs,	28 6 4
	—————
	£572 0 0
Rent of Fields,	33 10 0
Carting for Asylum,	6 9 6
	—————
	£611 19 6
Valuation of Stocking at 31st March, 1898,	
	250 7 0
	—————
	862 6 6
Balance in favour of Farm, ...	
	£196 19 2

Incorporated by



Royal Charter.

JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH.

HIIS Asylum is healthily situated amidst picturesque surroundings, on the Hill of Kinnoull, in the immediate vicinity of Perth. It stands in the midst of extensive Pleasure-Grounds, surrounded by the fields of the Home Farm, and commands unrivalled views, extending over the valley of the Tay to the range of the Grampians. The central position of Perth makes it accessible from all parts of Scotland.

Being an Endowed Institution and a Chartered Corporation, under the management of a statutory Board of Directors who have no pecuniary interest in its prosperity, the profits on each year's transactions have been devoted to modernising and perfecting the original fabric of the Asylum, in order to render it an efficient Hospital, as well as a comfortable Home, for all classes of Private Patients.

The last important supplement to the resources of the Institution is the erection of two New Wings for the reception of Acute Cases. These have been fitted with every modern improvement in the means of treatment of the Insane.

The Directors have also taken on lease the beautifully situated Mansion-House of Kincarrathie, in the neighbourhood of, but distinctly separated from, the Asylum. It has now been in use for twelve years as a Convalescent Home and for Patients of the Higher Class suffering from the milder forms of mental disease. "Seven Gables," Elie, has also been purchased for the use of the Patients. The various buildings of the Establishment at Perth are connected with the National Telephone Company

The Distinctive Features of this Institution are, that it is the only Royal Asylum in Scotland which contains no paupers; that it receives a limited number of Patients, permitting of Individualised Treatment and that it is developed as a Central Hospital for the treatment of acute and difficult cases, with Succursal Houses for less serious cases. Special attention is devoted to the Occupations of the patients ; there are ample means of Amusement ; and the utmost Liberty, with due regard to safety, is accorded. Carriages are kept for the use of those Patients for whom such exercise is desirable.

No Publicity is implied in the proceedings connected with the admission of Patients, nor in the term "Royal Asylum."

The Directors have every confidence in referring the friends of those requiring treatment to the Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy.



